

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager.
George L. Allen, Vice President.
W. B. Carr, Secretary.
Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.
By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year.....\$3.00
Six months.....\$1.50
Three months.....\$1.00
Any three days, except Sunday—one year.....\$2.00
Sunday, with Magazine.....\$1.50
Special Mail Edition, Sunday.....\$1.75
Sunday Magazine.....\$1.25

BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.
Per week, daily only.....2 cents
Per week, daily and Sunday.....3 cents

TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.
Published Monday and Thursday—one year.....\$1.00
Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC,
St. Louis, Mo.

Rejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE. PER COPY.

Eight, ten and twelve pages.....1 cent

Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages.....2 cents

Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages.....3 cents

Thirty pages.....4 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Bell, Kinloch.

Counting-Room.....Main 203 A 675

Editorial Reception-Room.....Park 158 A 674

Vol. 95. MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1903. No. 280

CIRCULATION DURING MARCH.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of March, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1 (Sunday).....	121,009	17.....	117,210
2.....	117,099	18.....	118,340
3.....	117,079	19.....	116,960
4.....	118,120	20.....	116,840
5.....	116,220	21.....	118,000
6.....	116,490	22 (Sunday).....	120,740
7.....	118,200	23.....	117,130
8.....	122,320	24.....	118,150
9.....	117,540	25.....	119,570
10.....	117,110	26.....	117,880
11.....	117,640	27.....	118,880
12.....	118,700	28.....	117,500
13.....	117,030	29 (Sunday).....	123,510
14.....	118,640	30.....	116,590
15 (Sunday).....	122,510	31.....	118,770
16.....	117,270		

Total for the month.....3,665,140

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....90,820

Net number distributed.....3,574,320

Average daily distribution.....115,301

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies carried and reported unsold during the month of March was 63,200.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of March, 1903.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

THE GRINDING PROCESS.

In this day of common motive and combined activity the individual seems to be at a discount, comparatively insignificant beside the great purpose and progression of which he is a part. He is a mere bit of machinery rather than a complete, individual entity. Apart, by himself, he is of small moment; it is only his strength as a unit in the collective whole that counts. To be an effective factor he must sink individuality.

The whole training of the present day is toward self-repression, and this is as it should be. It is somewhat anomalous that self-repression makes for character. It does, just as self-denial makes for power, just as mute, unquestioning service makes for generalship, ability to direct.

Thus, instead of cheapening manhood the present-day business life gives it co-ordination, fiber and tone. It is a refining yet a strengthening process.

It is a more even yet a more potent and effective life that we lead these days. It is concerted effort and common enterprise, gradual, sure, continuous; as against a riotous individuality of former times, sporadic, full of mistake, uncertain. It is the difference between trained energy and misdirection; concentration and waste.

Finely tempered and powerful individuality brings success to-day no less than formerly. Perhaps the road is a little longer now, but achievements are more substantial and enduring. On the whole there is no good reason for the man of to-day to despair because he is "ground down." If he lacks it, he is perhaps even better off as a factor in the big machinery than he would be in independent action.

To-morrow will bring the city's first opportunity to refute officially the charge of "shamelessness." A full vote to the number of registrations, cast for the men who stand for progression along the well-beaten path of reform, will go far to silence the literary enthusiasts who make capital out of criticism.

BUILDING UP A SEA POWER.

Great Britain's navy estimates for 1903-04, which reach the enormous total of \$179,184,205, to be expended in strengthening her sea power, are consistent with the spirit of the age and are full of meaning to the student of world-politics.

More plainly than at any earlier day is the great truth recognized that the most formidable people henceforth must be that people which is best prepared for war on the sea. The extension of territorial dominion for commercial advantage is the dominating ambition of European Governments. The growing nations are those which most intelligently strive for trade. Such a policy calls first and foremost for a competent navy.

Germany is not behind England in a recognition of the imperative necessity for this increase of sea power. Indeed, the progress made by Germany in this direction is more remarkable than English achievements to the same end within recent years, and Emperor William is bending all his energies for a still more marked development of the German naval strength. This is one of the facts leading to the extraordinary exertions which Great Britain now purposes to put forth. The British Admiralty Secretary touched upon this controlling phase of the situation when he explained, in presenting the naval estimates in the House of Commons, that the great competition and rivalry in the matter of naval armaments made necessary the vast outlay now contemplated.

At such a period in the world's history, so significant as to be epochal in its importance, it is not strange that the United States Government should entertain a proper conception of the American task now awaiting performance. There is no more important duty before this country than that of establishing a sea power commensurate with its influence in world-politics, and vitally necessary for the legitimate advancement of American interests. We do

not, it is to be taken for granted, contemplate a career of territorial conquest, but we do propose to forbid foreign territorial gain within our legitimate sphere of influence. In the extension of American trade, we are determined to compel a proper respect for American authority. To the minds of the best American thinkers, this means that the United States must possess a navy sufficiently formidable for the carrying out of such a policy.

The Fifty-seventh Congress manifested a spirit of appreciation of the conditions calling for an increase of American sea power, but much remains to be done. The Congress to be convened next December should adequately carry on the work now not much more than begun. There may not be a relaxing of effort in the direction of naval increase until it is certain that the necessary standard of strength is insured. This is a duty of self-protection, imposed upon us by the magnitude of American interests and by a destiny which has made this Government the foremost in world affairs and the natural surer of one-half the world's territory.

Messrs. Hagerman in the Twenty-fifth and Terry in the Twenty-eighth Ward are two vigorous and trustworthy young men whom the Democratic voters should be glad to send to the House of Delegates—not primarily because they are Democrats, but because they are of just the manhood which both party and city need in public life—young, clean, able, courageous and enthusiastic. The House would be markedly improved in aggressive potency for good if a half-dozen such members could be elected.

PERSONAL TO EACH CITIZEN.

Have you, who believe in and desire advancement, weighed well the vital issue involved in this campaign? Have you, as a good citizen, considered your duty in this election and arrived at a definite conclusion as to what you should and will do at the polls Tuesday? The issue is based solely on moral and governmental principles, with the reputation of the city, the welfare of the municipality and the property rights of all citizens at stake. The results of the election are a matter of supreme importance.

Every man of honor and correct instinct is under a particularly binding obligation to himself and his neighbor, as well as to the city. The ultimate desire is not party triumph, but the maintenance of true principles in municipal business and the endurance of methods of reform and progress. The duty of every respectable citizen is twofold, including the obligation to vote and the obligation to vote in accord with the dictates of conscience.

No man who is jealous of his civic character can shirk this duty Tuesday and not regret his laxity. A vote lost to the cause of right is a vote cast for the representatives of a machine; a vote lost by neglect of duty is a vote lost to principle and a vote won to looseness. The only prospect for satisfactory results lies in the active interest of the respectable element of citizenship. If the respectable people obtain these results they must go to the polls and must vote for the nominees who are best qualified.

Difficulties do not arise in determining how to vote on the Council nominees. But in regard to the House nominees the situation is more complicated and calls for special care. All interests will be best served by the election of the Democratic Council ticket, as this ticket stands for the reform accomplished by the present administration. As much cannot be said as a whole of the Democratic House ticket.

The Council candidates named by the Democratic party are competent and worthy of confidence. They deserve to be elected on the strength of their qualifications. They deserve to be elected, also, in recognition of the excellent work done by the Democratic majority in the present Council and in approval of the administration's reform policy. The public is well aware of the extraordinary achievements of virtually all of the Democratic officials in the public departments. The administration has been true to its pledges and has accomplished actual reform in executive, legislative and financial branches of the government. The reconstruction is complete.

However unobjectionable negatively the Republican Council nominees may be they should not receive support, because the party leaders have imposed upon them the burden of opposing the administration in its plans for advancement by what is naively termed "beneficial opposition." Any antagonism to good government would be retrogression.

Taxpayers know absolutely now what good government is and what its benefits are; they know, too, that reform and progress would be obstructed by partisan warfare. Under ordinary circumstances the peculiar antagonism emanating from the House is more than sufficient to oppress the Mayor; with partisan opposition in the Council the Mayor's sound policies would be impeded and defeated. Citizens can do no better than to support the Mayor by electing the Democratic Council ticket.

The Republic urges the election of the Democratic Council ticket on grounds of public welfare. On the same grounds it urges that party ties be severed in regard to the House nominations. The House should be reformed and this is impossible except through support of a ticket embracing the most desirable nominees on the Democratic, Republican and Independent tickets. The Democratic House ticket is unsatisfactory in its entirety; in the same degree the same charge holds concerning the Republican House ticket.

In legislative affairs the House has as much power as the Council. Therefore, it is imperative that respectable citizens do their duty and elect a House that will be a great improvement. There is an opportunity at this time to elect a House that will be better than the city has had in probably twenty years. Will the good citizens do their duty? Will they vote? Will they break party shackles and dismiss party sentiments? Will they vote for House nominees who are fit?

The House consists of twenty-eight members. On the three tickets enumerated are eighteen, perhaps nineteen, nominees who can be relied upon to provide genuine representation to their wards. Therefore, as is manifest, it is possible to have a House two-thirds good. Do the good citizens of these wards desire to reform the House? If so, they should vote Tuesday and in so doing abandon party claims and vote for House nominees whose qualifications are satisfactory. The Republic publishes a composite ticket, which, if elected, would insure reform in the House. The voters understand their duty.

The respectable citizen who would neglect to vote Tuesday, and not vote for fit nominees, would thereby aid gang machines. Satisfactory results can only be attained at Tuesday's election by the conscientious and united action of good citizens.

NEGRO PREFERENCES.

In these times when so much is said and printed derogatory to the negro and to the spirit of the Southern whites it is pleasing to read again James Lane Allen's beautifully tender sketch, "Two Gentlemen of Kentucky," reprinted in a recent Outlook. The story emphasizes the happiest phase of the relations between the white man and his black neighbor, and portrays with skillful touch their mutual understanding and confidence.

Appropos of the firm confidence reposed in the Southern white man by the negro, some facts concerning St.

Louis may be valuable to those busy commentators who have done much of late to distort the "negro question." It is stated on the authority of the Circuit Attorney's office that when negroes are tried for crime they invariably desire jurors composed of Southern men. Their peremptory challenges are invariably directed against the men who do not hail from Southern States, while the State, on the other hand, seeks to keep the non-Southerners on the jury.

The negro feels that his neighbor understands him and judges him by a different standard, a lower standard than applies to white men. What might constitute fairly good character in the negro would be more harshly scrutinized in the white man. In short, the negro confidently looks to a leniency growing out of a perfect understanding by his judges; and it is just this leniency which the State seeks to preclude.

St. Louis is by no means "way down South." Numbers of its best citizens came originally from the East and North. But the average St. Louisan, no matter whence he came, is sufficiently familiar with the negro character to know that much which is printed concerning it is false.

It may be also of value to the busy distorters of the "negro question" to learn that nowhere is the negro accorded fairer treatment than in St. Louis, despite the fact, which the figures prove, that negroes, though they constitute less than one-ninth of the population, commit more crimes than the entire white community.

The two afternoon anti-reform organs denounce Fontana, Geraghty and Kinney, candidates for the House of Delegates on the Democratic ticket, but do not denounce Weeks, Witthoefft, Keola, Pfeiffer and other House nominees of this class on the Republican ticket. It is not apparent that Fontana is worse than Weeks, who was Sergeant-at-Arms for the hoodlum House. The Republic denounces all undesirable candidates, whether Democrats or Republicans. The Republic desires reform in the House. The defenders of Weeks aim at party success. Fontana, Geraghty and Kinney should be defeated; but, so should Weeks, Witthoefft and company.

"Is it impossible," asks the Washington Post, "or is it too improbable for serious consideration, that the Democratic factions may conclude to stop fighting each other and unite against the enemy?" By no means. The voter has small tolerance for warring cliques. Ultimately the politicians will be ruled by the voter, whose mind is fixed upon great issues, which are unalterably defined. The determination to remedy the tariff-trust evil is sufficiently powerful to unite the voters of all sections. Politicians must act accordingly or they will be set aside.

Republican dissension on the tariff issue will end in a party triumph for the protectionists and the "gagging" of the Iowa group which has dared to urge tariff reform upon the Republican organization. This increases the Democratic chance of victory in next year's elections. Voters who recognize the necessity for a revision of the tariff cannot but realize that they must look to the Democratic party alone for such action.

Missouri must be ready with its best bravery and bearing at the World's Fair dedication. New York will be here with the Governor's staff and a body of chosen troops fully equipped. Pennsylvania will present a brilliant array. Governor Yates and staff from Illinois will arouse the pride of the thousands of citizens who will come from our great neighbor State. Missouri must be primus inter pares.

RECENT COMMENT.

The President's Private Car.

There is a popular delusion that the President's private car is kept chiefly for pleasure jaunts for himself and his friends. But it is as much a workshop as his office, and it frequently affords that privacy and exclusiveness for the private office. An appointment is to be kept in a distant place. The president's car is attached to a regular train, or run "special" as the case may be. The private secretary is directed to report on the car with such mail and papers as demand immediate attention, and the president sits down to work just as if he were sitting at his desk. The dispatch of business is interrupted. The chief and his subordinates or invited guests. Meals may intervene and social intercourse may break for a moment the monotony of work, but the spirit of business is ever present. The paraphernalia of the workshop, such as maps, reports and official papers, are often in evidence and the private car is more than any of the usual concomitants of a pleasure jaunt.

Greatest Country on Earth.

It is, of course, no news to be told that ours is the greatest country on earth. Even if the truth were not thrust upon us through practical actualities, we have reason, as well as common sense, that we know that our position as the first among nations is beyond dispute. Notwithstanding the complete realization of our lofty position, it is, nevertheless, pleasing to our national vanity to be informed by so high an authority as the Star of the Great Republic that "You have the greatest country on earth." This statement, so full of meaning, was made at St. Petersburg on Monday and Tuesday. The Star had granted to a representative of the coming World's Fair. Had he desired merely to say something gracious he might have made the comment that the United States was one of the greatest countries; but it seems that it was his desire to be specific, and he unreservedly placed this country at the head of the list by his use of the superlative.

It's a Pretty Husky Baby.

Milwaukee Sentinel.
Count Revoltion of the Prussian Army says the American Navy is "in its infant shoes." Nonsense. The Count should read history. Some of the greatest sea fights in the world's naval annals were fought by American ships. Has the Count never heard of Decatur, Lawrence, Paul Jones, Perry, Bainbridge, Farragut, Winslow, etc.? Doesn't he know that nearly a century ago the victors under Nelson at the Nile and Trafalgar were almost uniformly beaten in a series of the greatest sea duels in history by Yankee frigates like the Constitution, the President, and the Iron Horse Richard, whose names are famous in even British song and story? Then there was the brush with France, the humbling of the Algerine corsairs to say nothing of the war of the rebellion, with its actions between ironclad ships which revolutionized the navies of the world. The American Navy "in its infant shoes"? Stuff! It is not the American Navy that needs to "go and get a reputation."

Disappearing Railway Competition.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.
With about a score of men and their number steadily diminishing—in control of practically all the railways of the nation, the question becomes simply whether these few men shall be permitted to treat as their private business the making or marring of the industries of 90,000,000 people.

If they are to be so permitted—if they are to be allowed to exercise such vast powers without public restraint—then those men are stronger than the Government of the United States, and the American people no longer rule themselves, but are ruled by these men.

There is in the situation nothing to become angry or excited about, but there is imperative need for the soberest thought.

Literature's Reward in Missouri.

Washington Star.
The fact that the Missouri Legislature found a newspaper worker with a \$1,000 bill in his pocket may cause that State to resent any intimation that it offers inadequate rewards for literary effort.

Mark Twain's Peril.

Buffalo Express.
Mark Twain approves the plan to have an old-fashioned steamboat race on the Mississippi. Why not put him on the safety valve of one of the boats?

PLAYHOUSE FAVORITES.



MR. MURPHY'S OWN IMPRESSION OF HIMSELF IN THE CHARACTER OF MELVILLE CRANCE, THE CARPETBAGGER.

TIM MURPHY REVIVES "THE CARPETBAGGER."

Tim Murphy, who has added to the gaiety of so many enjoyable occasions, renewed acquaintances in "The Carpetbagger" at the Century last night. The play is infinitely better than "Old Innocence." Murphy, of course, is Melville Crance, the Carpetbagger Governor of Mississippi, who starts in to get rich on the plan that "the victor belongs the spoils." He continues this policy through the first two acts, and although one can't come to think much of the character, the comedian keeps you from loathing old Crance. Herein lies the most subtle touch of the impersonation. An actor who can make a rascal a hero and a villain a gentleman, can do anything. Murphy does this and gets laughs for his shrewdness besides. Toward the close of the second act Crance is reformed by his love for a charming Southern woman. The comedian then comes into his own by virtue of honest methods. Your player of average talent could carry the part from here on. It is a pleasure to see the way Mr. Murphy unfolds noble qualities.

He is still the very best of his kind—most of the others are weak dilutions, now that Sol Smith Russell is dead. He makes a swift appeal to his audience in "The Carpetbagger." After the second act he was called upon to make a speech. In a few well-chosen words he expressed his appreciation, and then received a bouquet of American beauty roses for Miss Dorothy Sherrod.

The cast has been well stocked with clever entertainers. J. R. Armstrong is seen as the free-living Major Reynolds. G. J. Griffin appears as the Governor's servant. Mr. Griffin will be remembered as the original Minister to Dahomey in Hoyt's "A Texas Story." Dorothy Sherrod has the rather thankless role of Lucy Linford, the lobbyist. Louise Whitfield is the ingenious little Nellie Crance, with a head full of romantic ideas. All together, "The Carpetbagger" is a satisfactory production, even if it is a bit showy.

"The Two Little Waifs" comes to us again at Havlin's. The play is one of Lincoln J. Carter's thrillers and was seen here last season. The plot of the play is the design of a villain, who brings about the separation of husband and wife in order to obtain possession of a fortune left the latter.

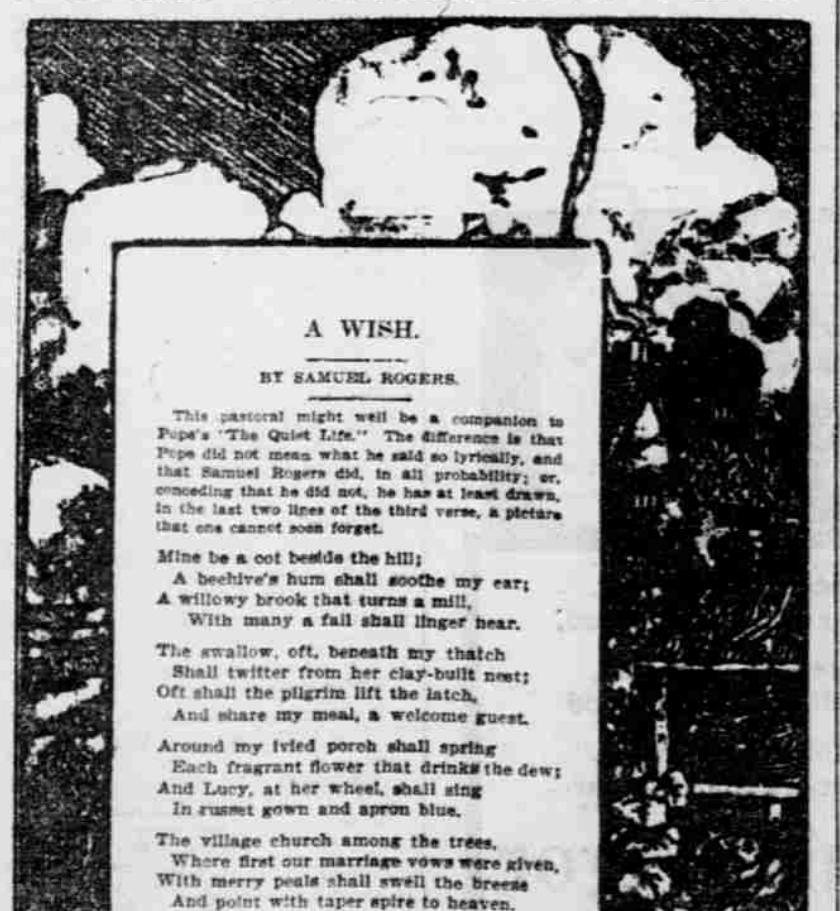
He is assisted in the work by the twin sister of the disgraced woman. The play ends, however, in the twin sister discovering that she had committed a grievous wrong, and she brings about a reconciliation and the piece concludes happily.

The most entertaining feature is the specialty work of Stanley and Lolita Lamb, who are two of the most interesting children on the stage to-day. The dual role of Blanche Shirley, who assumes the part of Mrs. Fleming and the twin sister, is one of the features of the performance.

J. L. Buford, manager of the company, was formerly manager of the Warder Grand Opera-house and later of the Gillies Opera-house, both located in Kansas City. Mr. Buford is a Missourian, and twenty-five years ago was clerk in a drug store at Chillicothe, Mo.

Ethel Barrymore comes to the Olympic to-night in "Carrots" and "A Country House."

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.



A WISH.

BY SAMUEL ROGERS.

This pastoral might well be a companion to Pope's "The Quiet Life." The difference is that Pope did not mean what he said so lyrically, and that Samuel Rogers did, in all probability, or, conceding that he did not, he has at least done so in the last two lines of the third verse, a picture that one cannot soon forget.

Mine be a not beside the hill;
A beehive's hum shall soothe my ear;
A willow brook that turns a mill,
With many a fall shall linger hear.

The swallow, oft, beneath my thatch
Shall twitter from her clay-built nest;
O'er shall the pilgrim lift the latch,
And share my meal, a welcome guest.

Around my fire, perch shall spring
Each fragrant flower that drinks the dew;
And Lucy, at her wheel, shall sing
In sweetest gown and apron blue.

The village church among the trees,
Where first our marriage vows were given,
With merry bells shall swell the breeze
And point with taper spire to heaven.

AMERICA'S ACTION A SURPRISE TO CHINA.

Government Says That the Situation Is Not Regarded as Alarming—Indemnity Bonds.

Peking, April 5.—The report received here that the action of the United States in increasing her Asiatic squadron is on account of "alarming reports on the situation in China" excites surprise in Peking. Such reports were not sent by the United States or British legations, which possess good facilities for judging the situation in China.

The only disturbances considered serious are those in the Kwang-Si Province, the Southern Province of China bordering Tonkin, where some hundred rebels are said to be under arms, which were never directed against foreigners. The latest reports regarding General Tung Fuh Siang, the "Boxer" leader, and Prince Tuan, the exiled anti-foreigner, who are at the head of the insurgent forces in the northwestern Province of Kansu are reassuring.

The Government claims to have come to an understanding with them whereby they agree to refrain from hostilities. It is believed that the Government is supplying them with funds on condition that they remain quiet.

The officials promise the Foreign Ministers that the indemnity bonds will soon be signed. The officials apparently have concluded that it would be impossible to obtain any concession in the terms of the indemnity bonds until the situation is quiet.

The Dowager Empress and the court started to-day on their journey to the western frontier. They will be absent from Peking sixteen days. Other trains will carry most of the courtiers and the court's entire household of eunuchs and concubines. Business traffic on the railways entering Peking will be practically suspended for several days. The masses regard the pilgrimage with astonishment, disapproval and dread that heaven will send disasters.

The United States Consul at Canton telegraphs that the families in the Kwang-Si Province, resulting from the rebellion there, are serious. Thousands will be left destitute and relief funds be started abroad.

BUGGY OVERTURNED IN CREEK.

One Child Drowned and Several Have Narrow Escapes.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Honolulu, Ill., April 5.—By the overturning of a buggy while crossing the Kishwaukee Creek, near McLean to-day, one child was drowned and several others were subjected to exposure which may result seriously. The party was composed of five young people and had been warned against crossing the swollen stream except at the bridge. The bodies of the children, a neighboring farmer all would have been drowned. The body of Joseph, the youngest daughter of Joseph C. Conner, has not been recovered. Thomas, a boy of 8, is in a critical condition, and several other children were rescued from the hands of well-known families of McLean.

CHARLESTON M. E. JUBILEE.

Congregation Rejoices Because Church Is Out of Debt.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Charleston, S. C., April 5.—Charleston Methodists held a jubilee to-day. The occasion was the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the organization of the Charleston M. E. Church. The Rev. J. H. Galloway, pastor, preached twice, morning and evening. The afternoon service was a love feast.

BISHOP C. R. GALLOWAY.

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

at which many former pastors spoke. Funds sufficient to pay off a debt of some \$7,000 that had accumulated against the church since the dedication, eight years ago, were raised. This feature was conducted by Joseph W. Powell of Buffalo, N. Y., national organizer of the Paul's Brotherhood.

The services were attended by immense congregations. The new structure, a beautiful stone structure, costing \$25,000, and has a membership of nearly 500. The present pastor is the Rev. J. H. Galloway, who has been in the pastorate for three years.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, April 7, 1878.
Miss T. J. Smith of No. 200 Morgan street gave a reception. Among those who assisted her in receiving were Misses Morris, Lewis, Roper, McConnell, Bower, Simpson, Morrison, Sims, Miss Cowen and Miss Labadie.

St. Mark's Academy, organized by former St. Louis University students, elected as officers the Reverend Father Hayes, S. J.; Thomas B. Sherman, E. F. Stone, Eugene C. Stevin, Louis Hornaby, Louis H. Jones and Doctor F. J. Lutz.

Colonel E. P. Vallum and his daughter, Miss Katie Vallum, went to Washington to attend several post-Lenten social functions in army circles.

The funeral of Doctor Henry S. Garesche took place. The pallbearers were C. G. Power, E. J. Fellman, Robert Piley, A. L. Priest, Doctor J. C. Roberts, Doctor John Trautman, C. Dutrick and Ralph Humes. Services were conducted at St. Xavier's Church, the Reverend P. J. Loyson, S. J., officiating.

Hugh McKittick was appointed by the Treasury Department to appraise the values of certain imported goods in St. Louis.

A horse threw Nick Morgan, then collided with a buggy and upset. William Meadley and Michael Dunn. All three men were hurt.

Governor Culiam and daughter visited St. Louis friends.

In the amateur walking match Wittmann defeated Cummings.

Joshua Ladue went to Clinton, Mo., to deliver a lecture.

At St. John's Catholic Church Mozart's First Mass was sung by Mrs. B. Davis, Mrs. M. E. French, Miss Lou Fausett, Mrs. F. E. Coester, Miss Emma Meyers, Doctor Bowman, C. H. Russell, George Doan and D. F. Ellwanger.

A new double quartet sang at the Cathedral, being composed of Misses Blanche Adams, Miss Gavin, Miss Mamie Hall, Miss L. Gavin, A. L. Hopkins, M. Schies, Doctor A. L. L. Hurlburt and George Fisher.